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WOULD BAND ALL EMPLOYERS IN NATIONAL BODY AS MEANS OF IMPRESSING U. S. CONGRESS

National Association of Manufacturers Suggests National-Wide Organization to Represent Views of Business Men on National and Governmental Policies Relating to Industries—Legislation Criticized by James A. Emery, Attorney for National Council.

New York, May 18.—The suggestion that a nation-wide federation of all employers' associations be formed was approved yesterday at the third and final day's session of the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The committee on resolutions, to whom had been referred the remarks on the subject made yesterday by George Pope, president of the Association, reported the following resolutions:

That we, the National Association of Manufacturers, in convention assembled, do hereby approve and recommend the suggestion made by President Pope in his annual report, that some plan of organization be created, representative of as many local State, and national industrial organizations as possible, which may agree on certain definite principles, and may express at times, the authoritative opinion of associated industry with respect to measures and policies effected by the Government and the Congress of the United States.

That the spirit and intent of this resolution is our belief in the necessity of greater and more concerted effort to express the composite opinion of employers and business men respecting national and Governmental policies relating to the development of our vast industrial possibilities.

Industrial Legislation.

James A. Emery, general counsel to the National Council for Industrial Defense, discussed industrial legislation on a paper which read in part as follows:

"Business" is but the citizen at work for profit and self-support, employing the physical, legal, and moral instrumentalities typical of modern industry and commerce. The regulation of such business is an essential and important part of the business of Government. In a State like ours every form of enterprise is presumed to possess the widest freedom of action compatible with the public interest. The regulation of the persons, combinations, and circumstances of production and distribution is therefore of intimate interest and consequence to our people. For a decade at least, I think, especially the manufacturer, the carrier, and the financier felt that the tendency of legislation has indicated a dominant Governmental belief that in the making and executive administration of law it has been more important to chasten business than to encourage it.

The Sixty-third Congress enacted a series of anti-Trust acts, regulating not only the operation and relationship of industrial combinations to each other, but the conduct of employees during industrial disputes, undertaking to limit the judicial protection for life and property under such circumstances. That legislation was inspired, shaped and passed by the representatives of non-industrial constituencies with the least understanding and experience with the stake in the critical problem at issue. The Sixty-third Congress was composed of 435 members, the majority party possessing 290. Of these, 165 were from Northern and Western States, in which the urban and industrial population outnumbered the rural population out-numbered the rural population eleven million. One hundred and twenty-five were from Southern States, with an industrial and urban population of approximately

six million and a rural and non-industrial population of substantially twenty-three million. Thirty-four of the 125 members from the non-industrial States were chairmen of the most important of the fifty-eight committees of the House, excepting only Appropriations, Mines and Penitentiaries. That situation is substantially true in the present Congress.

The twelve leading industrial States of the Union, California, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, neither contribute to the membership of the sub-committee of the House which first formulated the Trust legislation, nor, with a single exception, were these States represented in the majority of the conference committees of the House or the Senate, which practically remade the Trade Commission and Clayton acts.

At the business men in these twelve States held the majority interest in American industry. Their production is the largest factor in American wealth, the largest maker of employment for American labor. These States possess three-fifths of our voters, 50 per cent. of our population, 50 per cent. of our farm values, five-sixths of our wage-earners, produce three-fourths of our mainly manufactured products, and in 1915 contributed to the support of our Government approximately \$205,500,000 of \$435,000,000 of in total revenue tax, \$55,000,000 of \$1,000,000 personal income tax, are the home of 102,000 business corporations of the 174,000 with taxable incomes, contributing \$233,300,000 of \$233,300,000 of corporation income tax, and they hold in their banks four billions of the five billions odd of the savings deposits of the country.

Politically inconsequent in originating and moulding the rule of business life under which they must operate, they possess 230 of the 435 Congressional representatives. The vast industrial wealth-making majority, they are politically a minority in actual legislative influence. Thinking acting, and speaking collectively, they would legitimately and appropriately express their just interest. Unorganized and incoherent, these men are a political zero. Thus the severest restrictive regulation of industry and commerce was formulated by a majority representation and influence which, however able, well-intentioned, and sincere, was qualified by neither experience, environment, nor knowledge to fix the rule for the operation and development of industrial combination.

Business men, like every other element of our national life, require and must submit to necessary regulation. But they can no longer afford to remain supremely indifferent to the menacing mass of unfriendly and undemanded legislation originally fastened upon them, nor merely express themselves in sporadic protest, indignant denunciation, and the usual relapse to passive resistance and non-cooperation. The present situation requires and demands organization for defensive and constructive action. Addresses were also made by Frank L. Moore, president of the American Paper & Pulp Association, on "The Paper Industry Under Existing Conditions," and by Aldred Reeves on "The Cross-Licensing Patent Agreement in the Automobile Industry."

HOME HEALTH CLUB

School Lunches: Continuing the subject of the Farmer's Bulletin No. 712, I will quote "The Noon Meal at Home." Those that desire the specific and detailed description should get the bulletin. How to pack the child's lunch when it is necessary to take it to the school, suggestions for bill of fare and most important of all, preparing lunches at school, costs and recipes are all detailed in detail in a simple style that can be readily made available.

"There is no reason why the ordinary family dinner should not be suitable for school children or served in a way that adapts it to their needs. The usual first course of meat and vegetables contains nothing, except the meat, which can not be given even to the youngest child. The vegetables, providing they are carefully prepared by simple methods, are especially needed and can often be made attractive to children by being served with a little meat gravy. As a substitute for the meat itself milk can be provided in the case of the younger children. These articles with the bread and butter, provide most of the food needed.

The dessert course is suitable for children as well as for grown people unless it consists of rich pastries or puddings. The latter are not considered wholesome for children. If for no other reason than that they are likely to lead to overeating. Such desserts as fruit, fresh or cooked, with cake; cereals with milk or cream, and sugar; custards and custard puddings; gelatin dishes; ice cream; water ices and other simple desserts may be given.

Whether or not the family meal is healthful for children depends not only on the food selected, but also on the way in which they are cooked. Simple methods are to be preferred from the standpoint of health as well as from that of the housekeeper's delay. All times that are likely to contain overheated and scorched fats, such as foods carelessly fried in a pan in a small amount of fat, should be avoided. Deep-fat frying is open to fewer objections since if properly done, foods will absorb little fat and the fat will not scorch. Vegetables cooked in water or in their own juices and seasoned with salt and a little butter or cream, are easier to digest than those that are served with white sauce, scalloped or cooked in other elaborate ways.

What is said above applies equally to all meals. There is, however, one special precaution that applies to the noon meal when it is hurried. This refers to tough, hard foods that are

likely to escape proper mastication. It is a mistake to think that the foods given to children must always be soft or finely divided, for children's teeth need exercise quite as much as their muscles do. When time for eating is limited, however, it is well to omit foods that are difficult to chew, and in extreme cases it may be necessary to serve only soft or finely divided foods—sandwiches made from white bread with finely chopped fillings, for example. Before resorting to this, however, it is well to make sure that the time for eating and for assistance on good table manners is not unnecessarily cut short. The advantage of putting the meal on the table promptly and of having foods served in individual portions, or at least ready to eat when they are brought to the table, should be kept in mind. To have the meat already sliced and the dessert in cups instead of in one large dish from which individual portions must be served, and to follow the same general plan with other foods may change a hurried meal into one at which there is plenty of time for attention to details essential to health and good manners."

CLUB NOTES.

I will gladly answer all inquiries for information on health subjects from readers of this publication if same are addressed to the Home Health Club, 5039 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill. Send full name and address with 4 cents postage.

Dear Doctor: I am coming to you as so many have done before for your help and I do hope that you can help me. My trouble is premature grayness. Since I was 14 my hair, which is naturally black, has been slowly turning gray, until now at the age of 27 I find it is becoming really serious and that if I don't wish to be entirely white I must do something at once. I have an extreme antipathy towards using any of the so-called hair tonics so in my extremity I have turned to you. To be gray will mean untold torture to me. I know it is a difficult thing to remedy, but I am willing to do almost anything in order to keep my hair its natural color. Is there such a thing as a harmless dye for the hair?

(Answer) Premature grayness of the hair is often a family trait. I know several people, members of the same family, who are subject to it. It may commence before 20 and at 25 every member of the family may be gray haired. The so-called hair tonics which are so much advertised for overcoming gray hair, may help for the time being. Some of them are very harmful to use, others less so. There is no preparation that is sure to "cure" gray hair, I am convinced of that, though there are some that

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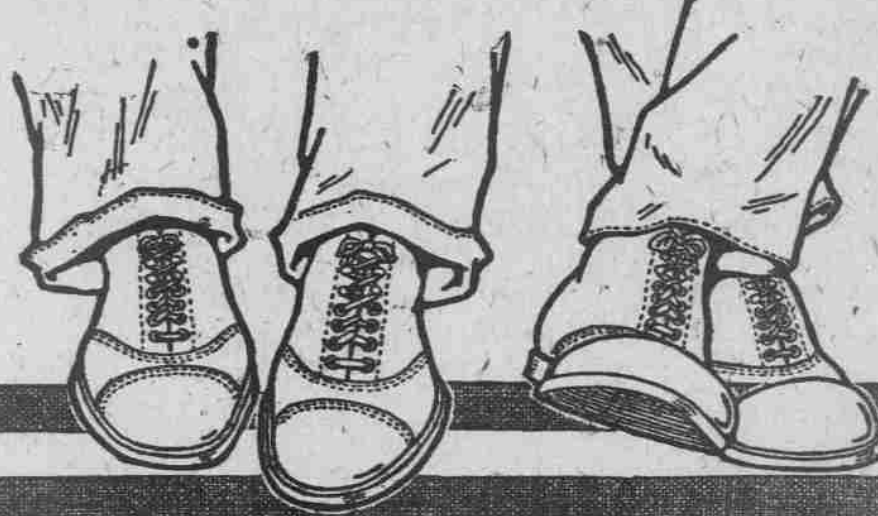
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will be of help in a number of cases. I do not advise you to dye your hair. It would cause you embarrassment at some time, and you would regret it. I repeat here a formula which I published a few years ago and which has had a great deal of favorable comment. It is as follows: Make a sage tea, using one-half

pint of water to one-half ounce of sage leaves. Boil and strain. To this add bay rum, four ounces; tincture cantharides, one-fourth ounce; Lac Sulphur, one-half ounce; tincture capsicum, one-fourth ounce; lead acetate, one-fourth ounce. Apply small quantities with tooth brush about twice a week.

Subscriptions to the fourth Hungarian war loan amount to 1,300,000 crowns.

According to the Carranza government, American citizens should retire a thousand miles or so from the border, so that the Mexican bandits won't be able to get them.



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